

Listing of Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1-76. (Cancelled)

77. (New) A method for forming an elastomeric glove, the method comprising:
dipping a hand-shaped former into at least one bath containing an elastomeric material to form a substrate body, the substrate body having an inner surface and an outer surface that define a hand-shaped cavity, the inner surface being positioned adjacent to the hand-shaped former;

applying a hydrogel coating to the outer surface of the substrate body while the inner surface of the substrate body remains adjacent to the hand-shaped former, wherein the hydrogel coating has a thickness of from about 0.1 to about 20 micrometers;

applying a lubricant coating to the hydrogel-coated substrate body while the inner surface of the substrate body remains adjacent to the hand-shaped former, wherein the lubricant coating comprises a silicone emulsion; and

thereafter, stripping the glove from the hand-shaped former without the use of an antiblocking powder, wherein the glove is inverted so that the outer surface of the substrate body applied with the hydrogel coating is configured to face a user's hand when inserted into the hand-shaped cavity.

78. (New) The method of claim 77, wherein the elastomeric material of the substrate body includes an emulsion-based elastomeric material.

79. (New) The method of claim 78, wherein the emulsion-based elastomeric material includes a natural rubber latex, isoprene polymer, chloroprene polymer, vinyl chloride polymer, butadiene polymer, styrene-butadiene polymer, carboxylated styrene-butadiene polymer, acrylonitrile-butadiene polymer, carboxylated acrylonitrile-butadiene polymer, acrylonitrile-styrene-butadiene polymer, carboxylated acrylonitrile-styrene-butadiene polymer, derivative thereof, or combination thereof.

80. (New) The method of claim 77, wherein the elastomeric material of the substrate body includes natural rubber latex.

81. (New) The method of claim 77, wherein the hydrogel coating is formed by crosslinking a hydrogel-forming polymer to form a substantially water-insoluble hydrogel network.

82. (New) The method of claim 81, wherein the hydrogel-forming polymer is formed from at least one monomer that is hydrophilic and water-soluble.

83. (New) The method of claim 82, wherein the monomer is a vinyl pyrrolidone, hydroxyethyl acrylate, hydroxyethyl methacrylate, hydroxypropyl acrylate, hydroxypropyl methacrylate, acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, acrylic ester, methacrylic ester, vinyl pyridine, acrylamide, vinyl alcohol, ethylene oxide, derivative thereof, or combination thereof.

84. (New) The method of claim 82, wherein the monomer is a hydroxyethyl acrylate, hydroxyethyl methacrylate, hydroxypropyl acrylate, derivative thereof, or combination thereof.

85. (New) The method of claim 77, wherein the hydrogel coating further contains an active agent capable of imparting a benefit to a user.

86. (New) The method of claim 85, wherein the active agent is a drug, a skin-conditioner, a botanical agent, or combination thereof.

87. (New) The method of claim 85, wherein the active agent is releasable from the hydrogel coating when the coating is contacted with an aqueous environment.

88. (New) The method of claim 77, wherein the solids content of the silicone emulsion is from about 0.1 wt.% to about 10 wt.%.

89. (New) The method of claim 77, wherein the solids content of the silicone emulsion is from about 0.25 wt.% to about 5 wt.%.

90. (New) The method of claim 77, wherein the solids content of the silicone emulsion is from about 0.3 wt.% to about 1 wt.%.

91. (New) The method of claim 77, wherein the lubricant coating contains a surfactant.

92. (New) The method of claim 77, further comprising chlorinating the glove.

93. (New) The method of claim 92, wherein chlorination is conducted prior to stripping the glove from the hand-shaped former.

94. (New) The method of claim 77, wherein the lubricant coating has a thickness of from about 0.001 millimeters to about 0.4 millimeters.

95. (New) The method of claim 77, wherein the lubricant coating has a thickness of from about 0.01 millimeters to about 0.20 millimeters.

96. (New) The method of claim 77, wherein the hydrogel coating is applied by dipping the hand-shaped former into a hydrogel-forming polymer.

97. (New) The method of claim 77, wherein the lubricant coating is applied by dipping the hand-shaped former into the silicone emulsion.

98. (New) A method for forming an elastomeric glove, the method comprising:
dipping a hand-shaped former into at least one bath containing an elastomeric material to form a substrate body, wherein the elastomeric material comprises natural rubber latex, the substrate body having an inner surface and an outer surface that define a hand-shaped cavity, the inner surface being positioned adjacent to the hand-shaped former;

applying a hydrogel coating to the outer surface of the substrate body while the inner surface of the substrate body remains adjacent to the hand-shaped former, wherein the hydrogel coating has a thickness of from about 0.1 to about 20 micrometers;

applying a lubricant coating to the hydrogel-coated substrate body while the inner surface of the substrate body remains adjacent to the hand-shaped former, wherein the lubricant coating comprises a silicone emulsion; and

thereafter, stripping the glove from the hand-shaped former without the use of an antiblocking powder, wherein the glove is inverted so that the outer surface of the substrate body applied with the hydrogel coating is configured to face a user's hand when inserted into the hand-shaped cavity.

99. (New) The method of claim 98, wherein the hydrogel coating is formed by crosslinking a hydrogel-forming polymer to form a substantially water-insoluble hydrogel network.

100. (New) The method of claim 99, wherein the hydrogel-forming polymer is formed from at least one monomer that is hydrophilic and water-soluble.

101. (New) The method of claim 100, wherein the monomer is a vinyl pyrrolidone, hydroxyethyl acrylate, hydroxyethyl methacrylate, hydroxypropyl acrylate, hydroxypropyl methacrylate, acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, acrylic ester, methacrylic ester, vinyl pyridine, acrylamide, vinyl alcohol, ethylene oxide, derivative thereof, or combination thereof.

102. (New) The method of claim 100, wherein the monomer is a hydroxyethyl acrylate, hydroxyethyl methacrylate, hydroxypropyl acrylate, derivative thereof, or combination thereof.

103. (New) The method of claim 98, wherein the hydrogel coating further contains an active agent capable of imparting a benefit to a user.

104. (New) The method of claim 103, wherein the active agent is a drug, a skin-conditioner, a botanical agent, or combination thereof.

105. (New) The method of claim 103, wherein the active agent is releasable from the hydrogel coating when the coating is contacted with an aqueous environment.

106. (New) The method of claim 98, wherein the solids content of the silicone emulsion is from about 0.1 wt.% to about 10 wt.%.

107. (New) The method of claim 98, wherein the solids content of the silicone emulsion is from about 0.25 wt.% to about 5 wt.%.

108. (New) The method of claim 98, wherein the solids content of the silicone emulsion is from about 0.3 wt.% to about 1 wt.%.

109. (New) The method of claim 98, wherein the lubricant coating contains a surfactant.

110. (New) The method of claim 98, further comprising chlorinating the glove.

111. (New) The method of claim 110, wherein chlorination is conducted prior to stripping the glove from the hand-shaped former.

112. (New) The method of claim 98, wherein the lubricant coating has a thickness of from about 0.001 millimeters to about 0.4 millimeters.

113. (New) The method of claim 98, wherein the lubricant coating has a thickness of from about 0.01 millimeters to about 0.20 millimeters.

114. (New) The method of claim 98, wherein the hydrogel coating is applied by dipping the hand-shaped former into a hydrogel-forming polymer.

115. (New) The method of claim 98, wherein the lubricant coating is applied by dipping the hand-shaped former into the silicone emulsion.